

TANDILLOVA, K.B.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application - Silicates Glass, Ceramics, Binders.

I-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12656

Author : Royak S.M., Myshlyayeva V.V., Tandilova K.B.
Inst : All-Union State Scientific Research Institute of Cement
Industry
Title : Sulfate Stability of Cements with Active Additions of
Volcanic Origin

Orig Pub : Tr. Gos. vses. n.-i. in-ta tsement. prom-sti, 1956,
No 9, 82-108

Abstract : A study was made of the correlations between sulfate sta-
bility of puzzuolanic Portland cements (P) containing a-
cid and basic additions of volcanic origin, and the na-
ture of the additions and their content in alumina. Con-
firmed was the correlation between amount of extraneous
admixtures, content of soluble alumina and activity of
CaO absorption, in the case of tuffs. With increase in

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USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
Application - Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders.

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12656

extraneous admixtures and activity of additions as to CaO absorption, the content of soluble alumina increases. Additions of volcanic origin that are of a basic type did not exhibit such regularities. Studied were the processes of corrosion in 1 and 5% solutions of Na_2SO_4 (I) of P containing C_3A 13.8; 8.4 and 3.1% and of puzzuolianic P. Hardening of cements in 1% solution of I involves the formation of Cu sulfoaluminate (II), the amount of which depends on the C_3A content of the clinker, and the extent of participation of the alumina of the addition in the formation of II. Hardening of cements in 5% solution of I involves, in addition, a crystallization of gypsum. Its amount in the case of P is 17-25% CaSO_4 , after 6 months of hardening, and in the case of puzzuolianic P depends on activity and amount of additions, attaining up to 20% CaSO_4 . Investigation of the kinetics of the

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USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their
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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12656

processes of corrosion of puzziolanic P, based on determination of the amount of combined and free gypsum, has revealed that only 1-1.5% of the Al_2O_3 of the addition take part in the formation of II during the process of hardening over a period of 6 months. Formation of II in puzziolanic P due to C_3A of the clinker, as well as due to the alumina of the addition, has a detrimental effect on sulfate stability of puzziolanic P, if the ratio of CaO (mg) to the content of soluble Al_2O_3 (%) is < 10-15. Amount of extraneous additions, in the case of trasses and tuffs must be > 6%. It is necessary to render more precise the technical specifications for active additions of volcanic origin in the production of sulfate-stable puzziolanic P.

Card 3/3

- 110 -

TANDILOVA, K.B.; BRODSKIY, V.A.

Wall bricks made with dolomite lime. Stroi.mat. 5 no.12:27-28
(MIRA 13:3)
D '59. (Bricks) (Lime)

KUTATELADZE, K.S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; TANDILOVA, K.B., kand.tekhn.
nauk

Investigating technological parameters and sands used in pro-
ducing cement-sand roofing tiles. Stroi. mat. 6 no.7:33-35 J1
'60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Tiles, Roofing) (Sand--Testing)

KUTATELADZE, K. S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TANDILOVA, K. B., kand.tekhn.
nauk; SAVINSKIY, P. P., inzh.; YENUKIDZE, N. Ye., inzh.

Quick hardening slag portland cement from the Rustavi cement plant.
Nauch. soob. NIITsementa no. 11-17-46. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promstroymaterialov sovnarkhoza
Gruzinskoy SSR i Rustavskiy tsementnyy zavod.
(Rustavi—Cement)

KUTATELADZE, K.S., doktor tekhn.nauk; TANDILOVA, K.B., cand.tekhn.nauk;
SOSELIYA, L.D., inzh.; DZHADZHANASHVILI, O.S., inzh.; CHRDILELI,
O.G., inzh.

Increasing the activity of clinkers. TSement 30 no. 2:7-8
Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'-
nykh materialov, Tbilisi, i Rustavskiy tsementnyy zavod.

83260

9.1800

S/109/60/005/009/005/026
E140/B455

AUTHORS: Tandit, V.L. and Tartakovskiy, L.B.

TITLE: Radiation of a Reflector Antenna in the Shadow Zone

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol.5, No.9,
pp.1398-1406

TEXT: The article is based on the current method of calculating reflector antenna radiations. The reflector is assumed to be ideally conducting and infinitely thin, with a low-directivity radiator. The radiator dimensions are assumed comparable with the wavelength and small in comparison with the reflector dimensions. The analysis takes into account diffraction correction for the radiator near field, curvature of the reflector and edge effect, discussed in Ref.3. The radiation of the reflector antenna in the shadow zone is determined by the screening effect of the finite metal reflector and depends little on the directivity of the antenna. It is defined 1) by the field of the radiator and the character of the radiating points on the reflector boundary; 2) by the distance from the stationary point of the reflector to the radiating point on the boundary and 3) by the presence of the edge effect at the sharp edge of the

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Radiation of a Reflector Antenna in the Shadow Zone reflector. When the reflector boundary is intensely irradiated, the shadow zone field, calculated without considering diffraction current, can be made more exact by taking into account the edge effect. Regardless of the distribution of radiation from the primary radiator, at the reflector the back radiation can be changed only by several decibels in one direction or the other. The shape of the reflector boundary has an effect independent of the distribution of radiation at the reflector. The variation of the phase along the boundary can only decrease the observed field in the shadow zone by not more than half an order of magnitude. If the primary field at the reflector boundary is decreased to zero, it will only decrease the field in the shadow zone by an order of magnitude, and the near field of the primary radiator becomes decisive. This prevents further reduction of the shadow field by establishment of a zero of radiation from the primary radiator in the direction of the reflector boundary. There are 4 figures and 7 references; 6 Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1960

Card 2/2

VASIL'TSOV, V.D.; VOLCHENKO, M.Ya.; GERTSOVICH, G.B., kand.ekon. nauk;
ZHARKOV, Ye.I.; KONOVALOV, Ye.A., kand. ekon. nauk; MATVIYEVSKAYA,
E.D.; OLEYNIK, I.P., kand. ekon. nauk; RAYEVSKAYA, E.S.,;
SKVORTSOVA, A.I.; SOKOLOVA, N.V.; SOTNIKOVA, I.A.; TANDIT, V.S.,;
TRIGUBENKO, M.Ye.; FIRSOVA, Yu.V.; SHABUNINA, V.I.; YUMIN, M.N.,;
STOROZHEV, V.I., kand. istor. nauk, red.; LEPNIKOVA, Ye., red.;
SHIRNOV, G., tekhn. red.

[Economy of the people's democracies in figures for 1960] Ekono-
mika stran sotsialisticheskogo lageria v tsifrah 1960 g. Pod
red. G.B.Gertsovicha, I.P.Oleinika, V.I.Storozhova. Moskva, Izd-
vo sotsial'no-ekon. lit-ry, 1961. 238 p. (MIRA 15:4)
(Communist countries--Economic conditions)

TANDIT, W., kand. nauk ekon.

Common efforts as a guaranty for great development in chemistry.
Przegl techn 86 no.15:4 11 Ap '65.

L 45518-66 T-2/EWP(f) WW

ACC NR: AP6016917

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/66/000/002/0005/0008

AUTHOR: Bukreyev, B. A. (Engineer); Tandler, M. M. (Engineer); Yakovlev, N. A. (Engineer); Uvarov, S. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Uspenskiy, A. N. (Candidate of technical sciences)

56

ORG: none

B

TITLE: Electric generating stations with AI-20 gas turbines 2¹

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 2, 1966, 5-8

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, turboprop engine, electric power plant, power generating station / AI-20 gas turbine

ABSTRACT: In 1964, plans and blueprints were developed by the Giprolestrans Planning Institute of stationary, quick-assembled, and transportable AI-20 turboprop-engine-driven electric power plants. Such a 50-cps, 6.3-kv plant is to have a capacity of 1250, 1600, 2000, or 4000 kw. Sketches of the stationary and transportable plants are shown. Estimates show that such a plant will be economical if it is operated as a peak-load station, up to 3000—4000 hrs per year, and particularly if it uses a partly worn-out airplane engine. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 10, 09/1 SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

10/1
Card 1/1

UDC: 621.311.23

COUNTRY : GDR
CATEGORY : Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms. General Problems G
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 4 1959, No. 14986
AUTHOR : Fundon, R.S.
INST.
TITLE : Life History of Gastrothylax crumenifer (Greplin,
1847)
ORIG. PUB. : Z. wiss. Zool., 1957, 160, No.1-2, 39-71
ABSTRACT : The life cycle of Gastrothylax crumenifer, a para-
site of the rumen of ruminants, widespread in
India, has been studied experimentally. Depending
on the conditions of light and temperature, the
development of the miracidium takes 8-9 days. The
hatching of miracidia occurs in the morning and
the duration of their free-swimming life is six
hours. As an intermediate host serves the mollusc
GARD: 1/3

9.

COUNTRY :	
CATEGORY :	G
APS. JOUR. :	RZhBiol., No. 4 1959, No. 14986
AUTHOR :	
INST. :	
TITLE :	
ORIG. PUB. :	
ABSTRACT cont'd	Gyraulus convexiusculus. The miracidia penetrate through the foot, head and mantle of the mollusc and in the mantle-cavity or in the mantle wall transform into the sporocysts inside which on the 11th day rediae are formed. The lifetime of a sporocyst is 25 days. There is only one generation of rediae. On the 21 st day cercariae develop within rediae, leaving them in an immature state and for a certain time parasitize in a mollusc liver. Their free life does not exceed 110 min.,
CARD:	2/3

COUNTRY : G
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 4 1959, No. 14966

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT cont'd : after which they encyst on the algae or aquarium walls. Sexually-mature worms were obtained within 9 months following the feeding of metacercariae to a young goat, Capra indica. The morphology of all the stages of development of the parasite is described in detail. Bibliography: 33 titles.
--T.A.Ginetsinskaya

CARD:

3/3

10

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820015-8

TANDENI KAROLY

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820015-8"

Tandori, Károly

Tandori, Károly. Über die Cesàro'sche Summierbarkeit
der orthogonalen Polynomreihen. II. Acta Math Acad.
Sci. Hungar. 5, 217-231, 1954.

1 - P/S

In this paper the author continues his investigation of the Cesàro summability of orthogonal polynomial series. The main result is a generalization of a famous theorem of Hardy, Littlewood and Polya. It states that if $f(x)$ is a function of bounded variation on $[0, \infty)$ and if $\{P_n(x)\}$ is a system of orthonormal polynomials on $[0, \infty)$, then the Fourier coefficients $\{c_n(f, x)\}$ of the function $f(x)$ with respect to the system $\{P_n(x)\}$ satisfy the inequality $|c_n(f, x)| \leq C|x|^{-\alpha}$ for all $x > 0$ if and only if the Cesàro sum of the series $\sum c_n(f, x)P_n(x)$ converges uniformly to $f(x)$ on $[0, \infty)$. The proof is based on the theory of trigonometric approximation of functions.

$$(1) \quad (n+1)^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^n |c_k(f, x)| \leq C|x|^{-\alpha},$$

for all $x \in \mathbb{C}^d$, where $c_k(f, x) = f(x + k)$ for $k \neq 0$. In particular, (1) holds for almost all $x \in \mathbb{C}^d$ for which $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n(f, x) = 0$. This is done by using the well-known theory of the Fourier series of $f(x)$. If $|x| > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$, then (1) holds provided $f(x)$ is continuous at x .

This is a continuation of the author's previous paper [Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 4, 1953].

(Received August 10, 1953; New York, October 1953.)

Tandori, Károly Über die Konvergenz singulärer Integrale 1 - F/W

1. The following table gives the number of hours worked by each of the 1000 workers.

www.IBM.com/ibm

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n\alpha} \left(\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} |\varphi_n(t)|^2 dt \right)^{1/2} \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, \dots)$$

is bounded and finite for $\varepsilon > 0$. For every $0 < \eta \leq 1$ other necessary and sufficient conditions for (1) were given by the author [1]. A similar result was obtained by V. A. Kondratenko [2] for the case of $\eta = 1$. In the present paper we prove that the condition $\eta = 1$ is necessary and sufficient for the Lyapunov-Pontryagin theorem [3] to hold in the general case. The author thanks Prof. D. V. Voitov for his useful remarks.

A. Donerby (New York, N.Y.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820015-8"

Tandori, Károly

Tandori, Károly Über die Divergenz der Fourierreihen.
Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 13 1954 236-239

Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 13 1954 236-239
Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 13 1954 236-239

It is provided that $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \omega_i \delta_i < +\infty$, where
 $\{\delta_i\}$ are the intervals contiguous to S and $\omega_i = f_i$ if f_i has
the variation of f in δ_i .
Then the series $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \omega_i f_i$ converges uniformly on S .

*smr
jpc*

Tandori, K.

✓ Tandori, Károly. On the convergence of singular integrals

Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 13, 1954, pp. 111-121. MRP 16, 1955

Reviewed by J. L. Doob

SM

TANDORI, K.

TANDORI, K. - Kozlemenyei- Vol. 5, no. 1, 1955.

Public discussion of the dissertation by Géza Fodor, candidate in mathematics.
p. 81.

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820015-8

ANDORI, KAROLY

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1)^{-1} \sum_{r=0}^n \mathbb{E}[f(x_0) + t_r x_0, r \leq C]$$

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820015-8"

Seacrest, Stanley

The author has a problem that he would like to have solved by
the end of the month. It is a difficult one.

He would like to know if there is a solution.

summable H_2 at x_0

the author's series is

P. Erdős

2/2

or new

Tandori, Károly

7A

Tandori, Károly. On orthogonal series. Magyar Tud.
Akad. Mat. Fiz. Oszt. Közl. 5 (1955), 477-479. (Hungarian)

Let $\{p_n(x)\}$ be orthonormal in $[a, b]$ and $\sum a_k^2 < \infty$. We assume that almost everywhere $(C, 1) \cdot \sum a_k p_k(x) = f(x)$; then, almost everywhere,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma_n^{(\alpha)}(x) = 0$$

holds where $0 < \alpha < 1$ and

$$\sigma_n^{(\alpha)}(x) = [A_n^{(\alpha)}]^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^n A_{n-k}^{(\alpha-1)} [f(x) - s_k(x)]^2,$$

$$A_n^{(\alpha)} = \binom{n+\alpha}{\alpha}, \quad s_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k p_k(x).$$

G. Szegő (Stanford, Calif.)

1 - P/W
Hilbert

par *sent*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820015-8

~~TANDORI, KAROLY~~

*✓ Tandori, Karoly
Math. C. Überwachungskommando*

✓ 1/13/86 PWD

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820015-8"

TANDORI, K.

Summation of orthogonal series.

p. 397 (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Matematikai es Fizikai Osztaly. Kozlemenyek. Vol. 7, no. 3/4 1957. Budapest, Hungary).

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAJ) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

Orthogonal Functions

Tandori, Károly. Über die orthogonalen Funktionen. I.
Acta Sci. Math. Szeged 18 (1957), 57-130.

D. Menchoff [Fund. Math. 4 (1923), 82-105] and H. Rademacher [Math. Ann. 87 (1922), 112-138] have shown that if $\{a_n\}_0^\infty$ is a real sequence for which $\{a_n \ln n\}_0^\infty \in l^2$ and if $\{\phi_n\}_0^\infty$ is an ONS for a finite interval I , then $\sum a_n \phi_n(x)$ converges a.e. on I . Menchoff showed further that this result is best possible in the sense that if $0 < W(n) = o(\ln n)$ and if I is a finite interval, then there exists a uniformly bounded ONS $\{\Phi_n\}_0^\infty$ for I and a real sequence $\{a_n\}_0^\infty$ such that $\{a_n W(n)\}_0^\infty \in l^2$ and $\sum a_n \Phi_n(x)$ diverges on I . Using an argument similar to that of Menchoff, the author of the paper here being reviewed proves that if $\{a_n\}_0^\infty$ is a positive, nonincreasing sequence of real numbers for which $\{a_n \ln n\}_0^\infty \in l^2$, and if I is a finite interval, then there exists a uniformly bounded ONS $\{\Phi_n\}_0^\infty$ for

I such that $\sum a_n \Phi_n(x)$ is everywhere divergent on I ; he shows also that this result includes Menchoff's theorem above.

If $\{\phi_n\}_0^\infty$ is an ONS for a finite interval I , and if $\{\mu_n\}_0^\infty$ is a positive, non-decreasing sequence of real numbers, then the Menchoff-Rademacher theorem above, in conjunction with a lemma of Kronecker, allows the author to deduce

Tandori, Károly

(1) if $\{1/\mu_n\}_0^\infty \in l^2$, then $\sum_k \phi_k(x) = o(\mu_n)$ for a.a. x in I
and (2), if $\{\mu_n^{-1} \ln n\}_0^\infty \in l^2$, then $\sum_k \phi_k(x) = o(\mu_n)$ a.e. on I .
These results improve known estimates of S. Kaczmarz [Studia Math. 1 (1929), 87-121] and Rademacher,
respectively, and the author shows that they are best
possible over the class of all ONS on I . He proceeds in the
same vein to improve on some estimates of Kaczmarz for
the Lebesgue functions for ordinary convergence and of
I. S. Gál [Ann. Inst. Fourier, Grenoble 1 (1949), 53-59;
MR 12, 405] and G. Alexits [Ann. Soc. Polon. Math. 23
(1952), 183-187; MR 14, 108] for the Lebesgue functions
for (C, α) , $\alpha > 0$, summability, showing in each case that
his estimates are best possible in the class of all ONS on I .

A. E. Livingston (Seattle, Wash.)

3

C
2

TANDORI, Karoly (Szeged)

Remark on a theorem of A.N.Kolmogoroff. Acta math Szeged 22 no.1/2:
133-135 '61.

1. Mitglied, Redaktionskollegium, "Acta Scientiarum Mathematicarum."
Submitted March 23, 1960.

TANDORI, Karoly, a matematikai tudomanyok doktora

"Frigyes Riesz's collected works." Reviewed by Karoly Tandori.
Mat kozl MTA 11 no.4:465-468 '61.

TANDORI, Karoly (Szeged)

Contribution to orthogonal functions. Pt.10. Acta math Szeged
23 no.3/4:185-221 '62.

1. Mitglied, Redaktionskollegium, "Acta Scientiarum Mathematicarum."
Submitted June 1, 1961.

TANDORI, Karoly (Szeged)

Contribution to the convergence of orthogonal series. *Acta
math Szeged* 24 no.1/2:139-151 '63.

1. Mitglied, Redaktionskollegium, "Acta Scientiarum
Mathematicarum." Submitted October 26, 1962.

TANDORI, K.

Model of Fourier's series of a quadratic integrable function
which is divergent everywhere in certain order of its members.
Acta Hung mat Hung 15 no.1/2:165-173 '64

I. Bolyai Institut, Jozsef Attila Universitat, Szeged. Vorge-
legt von G. Alexits.

TANDORI, Karoly (Szeged)

Contribution to the convergence of orthogonal series. Pt.2.
Acta math Szeged 25 no.3/4:219-232 '64.

1. Mitglied, Redaktionskollegium, "Acta Scientiarum Mathematicarum."
Submitted September 20, 1963.

TANDORI, Karoly (Szeged)

"Probability calculus with a supplement of information theory"
by Alfred Renyi. Reviewed by Karoly Tandori. Acta math Szeged
25 no.3/4:318 '64.

"Functions of real variables" by H.G.Garnir. Reviewed by Karoly
Tandori. Ibid.:319

1. Editorial Board Member, "Acta Scientiarum Mathematicarum."

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820015-8

TARTAKOVSKIY, L.B.; TANDUM, V.L.

Current distribution on the reflector of a mirror antenna.
Radiotekhnika elektron. 5 no.6:918-925 Je '60.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Antennas (Electronics))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820015-8"

TANDURA, I.P.; SHPAKIN, N.G.; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., redaktor; NIKITINA, V.N.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; GORDIYENKO, Ye.B., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Experience in setting fuel consumption norms for operations involved
in well drilling] Opyt pooperatsionnogo normirovaniia raskhoda topli-
va pri burenii skvazhin. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry
po geol. i okhrane nedr, 1954. 30 p. (MLR 10:1)
(Oil well drilling) (Diesel fuels)

TANDURA, I. P.

"Investigation of the effect of water injection on the operation of an auto-tractor engine using low-octane gasoline." Author's abstract of a dissertation defended at Omsk Agricultural Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Omsk, 1956.
(DISSERTATION For the Degree of Candidate in TECHNICAL SCIENCE.)

Knizhnaya letopis'
No 33, 1956, Moscow

TANDURA, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of water injection on some indices of gasoline engines.
Trudy Sib.avt.-dor.inst. no.6:73-94 '57. (MIRA 12:2)
(Automobiles--Engines)

TANDURA, I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SYSKOV, L., inzh.

Investigating methods for the preheating of engines. Avt.transp.
40 no.2:18-19 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Sibirskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut.
(Motor vehicles--Cold weather operation)

TANDURA, I., kand.tekhn.nauk; EYDEL'SON, G., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Operating motor vehicles with carburetor engines under low temperature conditions" by A.N. Pokrovskii, A.A. Bukin, D.F. Gavrilov. Reviewed by I. Tandura, G. Eidel'son.
Avt.transp. 40 no.11:61-62 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Motor vehicles—Cold weather operation)
(Pokrovskii, A.N.) (Bukin, A.A.) (Gavrilov, D.F.)

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14049-4		SUBDIV. BY NO. OF ARTICLES	
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Kartsev, M.A., Aleksandridi, T.M., Knyazev, V.D., Tanetov, G.I.,
Legezo, L.S., Lavrenyuk, Yu.A., Shchurov, A.I., Brusentsov, N.P.,
Kuznetzova, V.P.

Bystrodeystvuyushchaya vychislitel'naya mashina M-2 (High-speed
Computer M-2) Moscow, Gostekhizdat, 1957. 228 p. 10,000 copies
printed.

Ed. (title page): Bruk, Isaak Semenovich, Corresponding Member,
USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. (inside book): Bezborodov, Yu. M.;
Tech. Ed.: Gavrilov, S.S.

PURPOSE: The book is written for engineers and students of vuzes,
specializing in computer techniques, and for specialists interested
in computer applications.

COVERAGE: The book describes the M-2, a small-dimensioned, universal,
high-speed digital computer developed by the Laboratory of Control
Machines and Systems of the Academy of Sciences, USSR. A detailed
description is given of the basic computer units: the arithmetic
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High-speed Computer M-2

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unit, internal memory devices, control devices and output devices. This description is supplemented with an exposition of the guiding principles of computer design, the binary system, coding and programming, and the design of basic components of the system. This makes the book accessible to readers who have no special training in electronic computers. The basic characteristics of the computer are as follows: the calculation system is binary; the code presentation is with a floating and fixed binary point; the number of binary digits is 34; the computation accuracy, with a floating binary point, is about eight decimal bits, and with a fixed binary point, about ten decimal bits (computations with doubled accuracy are also possible); the range of numbers in operations with a floating binary point is from 2^{31} to 2^{-32} ; the coding system is a three-address code; operations performed are: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, congruence with modulus, algebraic congruence, logical (signed) multiplication, sign inversion, transfer of numbers, and auxiliary operations (30 in all); the average speed of operation is

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2000 operations per second. Of the internal memory devices the basic one is electrostatic, consisting of cathode-ray tubes of the 13L037 type, for 512 numbers; the access time is 25 μ sec; the auxiliary consists of a magnetic drum for 512 numbers; the speed of rotation is 2860 rpm. The external memory device consists of a magnetic tape with a capacity of 50,000 numbers; its length is 600 m and speed 0.4 m/sec. The data is fed in on perforated paper tape at the rate of about 30 numbers per sec. The decoding of data is in tabular form, the printing speed is 24 numbers per min. The power supply is from a 3-phase a-c metwpri 127/220-v, the power intake is 29 kw. The area covered by the computer is 22 sq. m. The total number of tubes is 1879, of which 1676 are used in the computer itself and 203 in the power supply. The types and numbers of tubes used in every unit are given in Appendix 2. The personnel consists of two people per shift. The cost of building the computer was about one million rubles, and the cost of 24-hr operation is 16,000 to 18,000 rubles per month. The various stages of development of the M-2 involved

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the following engineers: M.A. Kartsev, V.V. Belinskiy and A.B. Zalkind, who developed the arithmetic unit; the electrostatic memory device was developed by T.M. Aleksandridi and Yu.A. Lavrenyuk; control devices by L.S. Legezo, V.D. Knyazev and G.I. Tanetov; magnetic memory devices by A.I. Shchurov and L.S. Legezo; input and output devices by A.B. Zalkind; the power supply system by V.V. Belynskiy, Y.A. Lavrenyuk and V.D. Knyazev; the control panel by V.V. Belynskiy and A.I. Shchurov. The design work was supervised by M.A. Kartsev. The following laboratory constructors, technicians, mechanics and assemblymen also worked on the project: I.Z. Gel'fgat, A.D. Grechushkin, N.A. Nemtsev, F.F. Rzheutskiy, I.K. Shvil'pe, D.U. Yermochenkov, L.I. Fedorov, and G.I. Korostylev. The following persons collaborated in the writing of the book: M.A. Kartsev (Chapters I to VI and XI), I.M. Aleksandridi (Chapter VII), V.D. Knyazev (Chapters II, III, VII and IX), V.P. Kuznetsova (Chapter XII), Yu. A. Lavrenyuk (Chapters V and VII), G.I. Tanetov (Chapters VI, IX and XIII), A.I. Shchurov (Chapter VIII), N.P. Brusentsov (Chapters VIII, IX, XIV) and L.S. Legezo (Chapter X).

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There are no references.

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Appendix 5. Time-segmental diagrams explaining the
performance of operations with numbers

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S/799/62/000/003/002/008

AUTHORS: Avaliani, Yu. Ye., Alekseyev, Yu.N., Glukhov, Yu.N., Dorokhova, N.A.
Tanetov, G.I.

TITLE: The arithmetic equipment of a specialized machine.

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR: Institut elektronnykh upravlyayushchikh mashin.
Tsifrovaya tekhnika i vychislitel'nyye ustroystva. no.3. 1962, 14-23.

TEXT: The paper describes an arithmetic equipment (AE) of the parallel type, which operates with 22-digit binary numbers with a fixed decimal point and which performs addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, extraction of the square root, matching, shifting, and transposition of numbers. An acceleration in the multiplicational operations is achieved by the accumulation of the partial products without transitional carry-overs. The system of the elements and the design principles of the AE are briefly examined. The system of elements comprises a static trigger, a potential-impulse gate, and logic diode circuits. All of the elements are made up of semiconductor devices. The network of the AE is presented in skeletal form, which comprises the various equipments that serve to perform the elementary operations in each register, and the equipments that receive numbers from other partial parts of the machine. The operational algorithms of addition, subtraction,

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The arithmetic equipment of a specialized machine. S/779/62/000/003/002/008

and division, and the technical methods in the design of the logical circuits which help to realize the algorithms, are similar to those employed in some existing computers, for example, the M-2. Thus, for example, the adding equipment of the AE differs in its logic structure from that employed in the M-2 machine only by the content of cyclic carry-over circuit from the higher digit to the lower digit. While the operation of algebraic matching exhibits certain peculiarities dependent on the character of the problems to be solved, there is nothing interesting from the point of view of engineering. In this operation, the same circuits as those utilized in addition and subtraction are employed. The operation of shifting is also of no additional interest, since it employs the same shifting circuitry employed in multiplication and division. In the multiplication the partial products remain immobile, whereas the multiplicand is shifted to the right. It can be shown that to obtain, in such procedure, an accuracy of no less than a unit of the lowest digit for 22-digit initial figures, it is necessary to have 3 additional digits in the AE prior to rounding off. Extraction of the square root follows almost precisely the same method as that employed in high-school long-hand work, that is, with division of the number into pairs of digits, extraction of the square root of the highest digital pair, and all the other subsequent steps required by the 2-rectangles-cum-small-square method, until the remainder is either zero or smaller than the required accuracy residual. The duration of the extraction of the square root amounts to 112 cadences or 317 μ sec.

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The arithmetic equipment of a specialized machine. S/779/62/000/003/002/002

If the number of which the square root is to be obtained has a minus sign, then all the digits go to zero, and the operation comes to a halt. The description of the AE elements comprises the static trigger, the logical diode scheme, and the potential impulse gate, schematic circuits for all of which are shown. A block diagram is shown for a basic (k-th) digit of the AE. The AE described contains approximately 1,000 semiconductor triodes and 4,000 semiconductor diodes, all of which operate in regimes in which current intensities, voltages, and powers do not exceed the rated values. A special cooling system ensures maintenance of all semiconductor devices at room temperature. The circuits employed ensure maintenance of a stable operation of the AE under power-supply-voltage fluctuations of $\pm 10\%$ from nominal values. The electrical power supply of the AE is provided by a 400-cps rotary generator through rectifiers assembled in a 6-phase circuit. The total power requirements of the AE is approximately 0.8 kw. The AE is currently in experimental operation. There are 5 figures and 3 references (2 Russian-language Soviet and the English-language A.A.Robinson, Multiplication in the Manchester University high-speed digital computer. Electronic Engrg., v.25, no.299, 1953).

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